

PLATT SHOWS MAYOR STRONG HIS POWER.

All His Bills at Albany Are Feeling the Boss's Heavy Hand.

Either Kept in the Background or Ruthlessly Smothered in Committee.

The Legislative War on New York's Chief Executive Conducted on a "No Mercy" Policy.

IMPORTANT MEASURES TIED UP.

The Sentiment at the Capital Is That the Reformers Are Poor Politicians and Really Have No Right to Expect Better Treatment.

Albany, Feb. 26.—Mr. Platt has declared a legislative war on Mayor Strong. Not being satisfied with much of the work in connection with the Greater New York and Excise matters, Mr. Platt, it would seem, is diving into the bills which have been introduced, presumably in the interest of New York City, for the purpose of apparently showing Mayor Strong how easy it is to knock out proposed legislation when one knows how to do it.

Mr. Platt is succeeding admirably, for every bill that Mayor Strong is supposed to favor is having its figurative neck wrung by the Republican Legislators who have anything to do with the matter. The opposition to the Strong bills, so called—bills which were approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment—was made manifest immediately after John Proctor Clark, Assistant Corporation Counsel, began coming out with his bills in a hurried and hopeful, and to his care was entrusted the various bills which the Strong administration in New York thought should become laws. He brought up almost a score of bills at various times, dividing them around among the various Senators and Assemblymen from New York City. These bills have not the fate which is almost certain to overtake the half dozen bills which President O'Brien, of the New York Dock Board, appropriating \$9,000,000, brought up to-day.

HOW THEY WERE DISTRIBUTED.

Mr. Clark began introducing his bills early in January. He gave some to Senator Page and Senator Ford, and others to Assemblymen Austin, Harvey T. Andrews and H. C. Wilson. Mr. Clark explained to these gentlemen that the bills he gave them to introduce were measures approved either by Mayor Strong personally or the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and intimated that their introduction was really a compliment to the persons who had introduced them. Mr. Clark has been here at least ten times since then, doing his best to push the bills, but invariably finding the "nearly blank" opposition to his efforts. A week ago Mr. Clark became annoyed at his ill-success in securing the advancement of the bills he was expected to boom. In the Senate lobby one day he remarked to several persons:

"These reformers from New York really don't amount to much as legislators. Here I have given Ford, Page and Austin bills to introduce, expecting them to do it, and they have not done it. I have come to the conclusion that no reformer in the Legislature does any good as a legislator."

LEGISLATORS AMUSED.

Mr. Clark's comments caused much amusement in legislative circles, particularly among those who understood the attitude of Mr. Austin and Senator Page. These gentlemen have taken occasion to declare over their own signatures that their introduction of bills which Mr. Clark may have furnished them with was only to support these bills. And it may be stated as a matter of fact that both Senator Page and Mr. Austin have actually denounced in committee bills introduced by several persons which they introduced.

Senator Parry, in speaking of this matter, said that he was not sure why the Strong bills were being ill-treated, and rather inclined to the view that the administration of Mayor Strong deserves all that it is getting in reference to this matter.

"This is just what I expected," said Senator Parry. "I do not see why the administration of New York City should look for especially kind treatment at the hands of the Legislature. Mr. Strong came up here and instead of giving his bills to me or to some one else friendly to the administration, he handed them over to other legislators who were openly and avowedly members of the Republican machine. Mr. Clark does not know what he holds me responsible for the failure of any of his bills to be advanced properly. I received but two bills, and neither of them came from Mr. Clark. One was a bill authorizing the Street Cleaning Commissioner to give employees half pay when ill and out of duty. The other was a bill establishing a signal service in connection with the Police Department. The first bill came direct from Mr. Wilson, and the second was sent to me personally by Police Commissioner Andrews."

SMOTHERED IN COMMITTEE.

The importance of the measures that are being thus smothered in the committees may be best judged from a statement of some of their objects. There are over a score of the bills altogether, and they are credited to Senators Ford, Page and Wilson, who introduced them at the request of Mr. Proctor Clark, who has been in constant attendance on the Legislature ever since the measures were referred. He has, however, not been able to produce any apparent effect on the committees and the bills have been practically deserted by their introducers.

The only one of these who has seen fit or has been able to give any reason for the long delay in the progress of the measures is Mr. Austin. After admitting that the bills are not being progressed, he said:

"It looks somewhat as if the Greater New York bill is to go through and I think the city should be slow on all such bills as these until we find out what is to be done."

Most of the measures were put in early in January, and have not moved very far since. In one or two cases a bill did get reported out of a committee, but it is almost immediately sent back. And there have not been some powerful influences at work to restrain them. The bills are of such importance that they would long ago have been reported in the natural order of things. That they have not been is sufficient evidence that they are not considered favorably by the Republican leaders. They are credited to the Senate to Senators Ford and Page, and in the Assembly to Harvey T. Andrews, Mr. Austin and Mr. Wilson. Any of these persons could secure favorable action on a bill in committee if in earnest about it, and the fact that no such action has been taken is sufficient evidence that none has been asked or desired.

WHAT THE KILLS ARE FOR.

Eight of the bills are put down as having been introduced by Assemblyman Andrews. These include the measure providing for issuing one million dollars worth of bonds for the Department of Charities. The next authorize \$800,000 in bonds for the Department of Correction; another raises the salary of Corporation Attorney Lyons from \$40,000 to \$50,000; another authorizes \$250,000 in bonds for park improvements; another is intended to remove difficulties in the way of acquiring city property; and another serves the purpose of three additional Police Magistrates. There is also a bill providing for the set-

tlement of suits caused by the Harlem River bridge at Third Avenue.

On the list credited to Mr. Austin are five equally important measures. One of them is the bill providing for a new municipal building in the City Hall Park without limit to expenditure. Another legalizes an appropriation of a million dollars to the city water mains. Still another creates a Deputy Commissioner of Correction at a salary of \$3,500 yearly, which is strongly favored by Commissioner Wright. There is also one that is urged by General Collis, who wants Commissioners empowered to condemn lands in the vicinity of the Grant tomb as an addition to Riverside Park. There is another that puts West Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets under the control of the Park Commissioners.

Mr. Wilson had three of the bills, and had the luck to get out the one providing that commitment fees shall be paid directly to the comptroller. The most important measure that he now has locked up in the committee authorizes the Aqueduct Commissioners to inquire into the sources of an additional water supply.

SLEEPING SENATE BILLS.

In the Senate the books are full of bills that are sleeping, as a result of political "knock-out drops," in committees. Many of these are duplicates of bills that were also introduced in the Assembly. The original intention, as shown by these duplicates, was to hurry the measures through, but the desire for speed has been abandoned, as has been shown. The Senators in charge say that the committees "have been too busy to get at these bills." But in one case Senator Ford managed to get out the bill providing \$200,000 for public baths, which sufficiently answers the argument about being "too busy." He yet has in committee a bill relative to an additional water supply for New York, and two others providing for better security and work on the part of certain clerks.

Not counting duplicates of Assembly bills, Senator Page is credited with three of the measures under consideration. One of these is intended to equalize the salaries of the attendants of the Superior Courts. Under it the salaries would be uniformed \$1,200 a year. Another is the bill that empowers the Board of Education for the appointment of a new special jury room for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. There is also a number of bills of minor importance, but all of them up to date, although their very insignificance may save them from utter oblivion later on in the political game.

NO RESIGNATION YET.

Nothing Suggesting Such an Intention in Durnaven's Letters to the New York Yacht Club.

The meeting of the New York Yacht Club, adjourned on February 13, will be called to order in the model room this evening at 8:30. The principal subject for action will be the resolution offered by Captain Lewis Cass Ledyard, requesting Lord Durnaven's resignation as a member of the New York Yacht Club, which was laid over on motion of Captain J. Pierpont Morgan.

Yachtmen have speculated upon the contents of the Earl's missives from the other side to Messrs. Phelps and Rives, as to whether an apology was offered for the unfounded charges made by him or not, and when it was learned later that communications had also been received by the members of the Defender syndicate, guesses of the probable nature of the letters were the subject most commented upon.

It was learned yesterday that none of the communications that have been turned over to J. V. S. Oddie, the club secretary, contained an apology.

"It is true," said Mr. Oddie, "that Lord Durnaven's letter to the club was published at once, but before they arrived the committee had been discharged. The communications were therefore undoubtedly the property of the club, and Messrs. Phelps and Rives both decided that the letters had better be presented to the club, although he admitted being familiar with the contents of all of them."

Phelps said yesterday: "I must refuse to talk about the contents of the letter received by me until after the presentation of the letter to the club. The letter is at present in the custody of the club, and I can say nothing about it."

George L. Rives could not be found at his office, but it was learned that the substance of his communication was merely that Durnaven had acted in a very improper manner in which he had acted while on the committee.

CHAS. MICHELSON FREED.

Murat Halstead Informs the Journal of The Provisional Release of His Special Correspondent.

By Murat Halstead.

Havana, Cuba, Feb. 26.—Charles Michelson, your special correspondent and my associate, and his interpreter, Lorenzo Betancourt, who were arrested yesterday morning and confined in Morro Castle, have been released provisionally to-night. You may expect a more explanatory dispatch from me later.

The News in Madrid.

Madrid, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Imperial from Havana says that upon the request of United States Consul-General Williams, Captain-General Weyler has ordered the release of Charles Michelson, the correspondent in Cuba of the New York Journal, and Lorenzo Betancourt, his interpreter. The first bill came direct from Mr. Wilson, and the second was sent to me personally by Police Commissioner Andrews."

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SWASH BUCKLERS PUT ON BIG AIRS.

Jameson and His Fellow Prisoners Assumed an Absurd Pride.

Objected Mixing with the Common Herd On the Ship That Brought Them Home.

London Papers Describe Them as an Aristocratic Lot Who Looked Like a Band of Noblemen.

ONE ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Men Who Have to Thank Divine Providence That They Were Not Shot or Hanged by the Boers Received as Heroes in England.

By Julian Ralph.

London, Feb. 26.—Dr. Jameson appears not to have realized his position as a prisoner while travelling from Africa to England.

He managed to carry a great deal of what seems to be ridiculous pride along with him.

Now, it is stated that upon leaving Durban the prisoners were put into a second-class saloon with a block of staterooms opening into it. In other respects they were treated on the same footing as first-class passengers and served with the same food, wine, liquors and tobacco.

Before the vessel lifted anchor Dr. Jameson was emphatic in his expression of indignation at such treatment. He said he would rather be in the hands of President Krueger. He caused a telegram to be sent to the Colonial Secretary complaining that he and his associates were mixed up with warrant officers and soldiers' families. By the time the ship reached Zanzibar the Government had ordered the officer in charge to remedy the cause of complaint. Then the "high-toned" prisoners were screened apart from the inferior people aboard the ship and allowed to use the first-class smoking room and deck.

Now that the prisoners are in London the evening papers describe these "swash-bucklers" as a very aristocratic lot, and they look like a band of noblemen.

Dr. "Jim," the shortest of the lot, has not struck the London public as anything more than a stout, slender figure, with a sloth hat, a blue sailor cravat and rough overcoat. Most of the party are very like American cowboys tugged out for ranch work.

Real blue blood does flow in the veins of Sir John Willsbough. Major the Hon. H. T. White and his brother, the Hon. Captain White, both sons of the late Lord Annaly, whose ancestor made his money as a pedler during the Irish rebellion, are also among the prisoners, and are accepted by the crowd, who does not know the family history as being blue blooded; so is C. P. Foley, son of General Sir George Foley.

The bits of journalism in the newspapers, like the tumultuous applause in Bow Street Court room yesterday, represent a considerable share of English feeling, which seeks to make heroes out of a lot of adventurers, who can thank Divine Providence they were not shot down in their tracks by the Boers, or hanged if they escaped shooting.

One of the members of this noble-looking contingent has already been arrested for embezzlement, committed before he went to South Africa.

Major Heany, the single American who came with the prisoners, has mysteriously disappeared, though a score of reporters are searching for him.

PENILESS IF CONVICTED.

Persons Arrested at Johannesburg Will Lose All Their Property in the Rand if Found Guilty.

Pretoria, Feb. 25.—The High Court of the South African Republic has confirmed the request of United States Consul-General Williams, Captain-General Weyler has ordered the release of Charles Michelson, the correspondent in Cuba of the New York Journal, and Lorenzo Betancourt, his interpreter. The first bill came direct from Mr. Wilson, and the second was sent to me personally by Police Commissioner Andrews."

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IVORY SOAP IT FLOATS

Wash doilies and other silk embroideries in a strong suds of Ivory Soap, press with a hot iron on the wrong side while they are quite wet. Use no starch.

THE PROCTOR & GAMBLE CO., CHICAGO.

COCKRAN'S FRIENDS BELIEVE THE REPORT.

His Intention to Take Holy Orders Creates a Sensation in Washington.

Renunciation of Politics is Said to Have Been Due to Speaker Crisp's Criticism.

HAD BEEN AT HIS WIFE'S BEDSIDE.

After His Absence Had Been Unfavorably Commented Upon His Pathetic Defence Won a Host of Friends for Him in an Instant.

Washington, Feb. 26.—The universal theme in the halls of the Capitol to-day was the exclusive announcement in the Journal that Wm. W. Cockran had applied to one of the well-known Catholic seminaries for admission as a student for prospective holy orders. All the evening papers feature the article, and the sensation created by the announcement was profound.

The statement was credited by all Mr. Cockran's friends who have met him during the last eight months and have recognized his deep and sincere mental distress over the loss of his wife. His case was likened by several of his old colleagues in the House of Representatives to that of the late Cardinal Newman, who after attaining great success in the Church of England, put aside all affairs of the heart and accepted the Church of Rome.

A former colleague of Mr. Cockran said this afternoon that this renunciation of politics was largely induced by the treatment he had been administering to the House of Representatives for a prolonged absence, from the bedside of his wife, on which occasion he made one of the most pathetic speeches ever heard in Congress. The Georgia member took occasion to reply to a speech of Mr. Cockran by saying that he was a young man of great eloquence, to whom they all liked to listen, but whose services to the country consisted chiefly in oratory, and when the practical direction of committee work had to be done Mr. Cockran had not been in evidence for many weeks.

HIS PATHETIC DEFENCE.

It was quite unlikely that Mr. Crisp was cognizant of the fact that the man he criticized had been administering to the loss of a dying wife, but Cockran rose in his place and, without the slightest manifestation of anger, in a few words told the story. The effect was magical, and from that instant Bourke Cockran was endeared to every man in the House. After that hour he absolutely ceased to take any interest in politics, he did not seek a re-election, and shunned rather than courted the attention of his constituents.

To-day's announcement is acknowledged by Senators and Representatives alike to be one of the most pathetic and interesting stories that has ever come to Washington. The announcement is fully confirmed through a churchy source that cannot be questioned, and from which it is learned that Mr. Cockran has recently applied to the College of the Holy Cross, at Worcester, Mass., for admission as a seminarian.

He does not intend to be a monk. The loss of his wife, at the hour of his political triumph, had so filled his heart with grief that he had at first contemplated entering one of the holy brotherhoods, where in the seclusion of the cloister he might find absolute peace and earthly oblivion. On the advice of a distinguished dignitary of the Roman Church, in New York, whose name is held in confidence, he has been persuaded to enter the priesthood, with the view of becoming a preacher, instead of a scholar. Every social circle in Washington is filled with admiration and sublime respect for this young man in public life, who has chosen to abandon worldly honors for those of the church.

NO WORD FROM COCKRAN.

But the Ex-Congressman's Friends Had Known of the Report For Several Weeks Past.

Although Wm. Bourke Cockran still maintained an absolute silence yesterday as to the truth or falsity of the report that he will soon become a candidate for holy orders, it was learned that the fact that he was contemplating such a step has been common talk among his acquaintances and friends for several weeks past.

One of Mr. Cockran's friends, who has known of the report for several weeks, is Mr. Nugent Robinson, the editor of Vanity, who resides at No. 142 West Ninety-fifth street. Mr. Robinson's sons, Charles and Eugene, are also well acquainted with Mr. Cockran.

Mr. Eugene Robinson, the only member of the family who could be seen yesterday, said that he first heard the report of Mr. Cockran's intention to enter a Jesuit seminary through his brother Charles, who is now in Washington.

"This report about Mr. Cockran evidently originated in Washington," he added. "My brother told us about it several weeks ago, saying that it was common talk among Mr. Cockran's acquaintances in Washington. He said nothing to us about what foundation there was for the story. I have since heard the matter spoken of in this city."

The same kind of a report got out about my brother some months ago. I don't think he really had any intention of entering a Jesuit seminary, but he probably thought about it and might have spoken to some friends of the Jesuits order in a way that led them to believe he intended joining them."

"Mr. Cockran may have done just what my brother did—still Mr. Cockran may really intend to take holy orders. He has not denied it, and I know that he has known of this report for several weeks."

"BILL" WYE'S LAST STORY. ~ Written for the Journal just before the great humorist died. Published only in next Sunday's Journal.

BERLIN POOR SECEDE.

Reject the Gifts of Charity Rather Than to Be Classed as Paupers.

By Henry W. Fischer.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—There has occurred of late a startling secession en masse of the metropolitan proletarians from the churches. It has been a time-worn custom on the part of the poorer parents of the working class to accept confirmation dresses and suits for their children from the charity committees of the various parishes. These annual gifts by the church people had for their object not only the spiritual but also the temporal welfare of the needy bread-winners.

Of late these gifts have not been accepted with good grace. Last year the names of all the recipients were registered, and subsequently they were erased from the polling lists as paupers. As a result of this agitation, the poorer parents now will not permit their children to be confirmed, as they cannot afford to indulge in the expensive luxury of confirmation dresses, and prefer to refuse the benevolence of the Charity Committee to the loss of franchise. They would rather be called dissenters than to acknowledge themselves as paupers.

In the face of this and other bitter opposition the Church in Berlin and other large German cities is making tremendous efforts to regain the confidence of the Socialists, seeking to convince them that there is nothing in the Christian religion which will prevent the party's agitation for equal liberty for all men.

THE HARSHNESS OF THE POOR.

The big strike here has resulted in drawing the attention of the affluent and of the wealthy nobility to the terrible sufferings of the poor in the larger cities. This winter especially has proven a very hard one for the strugglers for bread. Emperor William has ordered that a special report be submitted to him on the hardships of the chronic poor of Berlin. He demands also the names of the more worthy, who strive to maintain a decent appearance and who constitute the larger proportion of the element which protests against the action of the Charity Committee, which persists in publishing their names and branding them as paupers.

It is believed that the report will disclose a great deal of red tape on the part of the church people. The latter are accused of neglecting the poorer classes and solving the patronage of the wealthy only. This accusation, however, is claimed to be untrue, and can at the most only be applied to the aristocratic communities in the wealthier residence districts of the metropolis.

FATHERLAND ON DT.

A rumor is afloat in well informed circles that the Congo Free State is making busy preparations to invade the Mahdi's territory. All available ships have been chartered and immense quantities of war material have been collected.

Francis Kossuth, son of the late Louis Kossuth, proposes to introduce a bill in the Hungarian Diet, inviting the American Congress to attend the big millennium exposition which will be held in Budapest in May, in commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the founding of that remarkably progressive city.

WHEATENA—The great

Breakfast Dish. Do not lose an opportunity to test the wonderful Breakfast food—Wheatena! It charms the mother, because the children thrive on it; it delights the father, because he feels strong and vigorous all day after eating it; it makes the cook happy, because she can prepare it in one minute.

Try one of the million free samples which the Health Food Co. is distributing, and then order it of your grocer.

The beautiful Vantine Scarf for ladies has been reduced in price to \$1.25.

Get it at Vantine's in all the fashionable colorings.

877 and 879 Broadway.

The following classifications are charged 10 cents per line in the

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DAS MORGEN JOURNAL

upon request: Auction Sales, Boarders Wanted, Business Opportunities, Furnished Rooms, Help Wanted, Lost and Found, Purchase and Exchange, Houses, Flats and Apartments to Let. On the theory that only two people read every paper printed, then every advertisement you place in

THE JOURNAL

stands a good chance of being seen by 250,000 persons. And if the same advertisement goes in

DAS MORGEN JOURNAL

it doesn't cost any more to have it seen by 100,000 more. Surely a great opportunity to get results!

CLEVELAND AROUSED CANADA.

Mr. Desjardins Says the President Rendered Her Militia a Service.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—At the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association, held here yesterday, Mr. Desjardins, Minister of Militia, delivered an address in which he referred to the important proposals for the re-arming of the militia which the Government had under consideration and said that President Cleveland had rendered a good service to the militia of Canada by arousing a feeling in favor of better arms and equipments here.

Readjustment of our firm interests requires an immediate sale of all our winter stock.



The Great Demand for Overcoats

To make money is easy. To make it and save it is a different thing. People who are buying these Overcoats now are making money by saving it.

\$25 Overcoats

For \$10

A large lot of Overcoats marked down to \$15 are again reduced. This time to \$10. This reduction is made because people won't pay higher prices this late in the season. Every one must go.

E O THOMPSON

245 Broadway

Opposite City Hall Park—Corner Murray St. St.

Kennedy's Corral

The round up of the shoe season

evokes an army of buyers that they are too numerous for one day's story. Here are the items:

The Black Cat Skin

Shoes at \$2.39 are worth \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

At \$2.97, shoes that were \$4.00 and \$5.00.

At \$2.98, shoes that were \$3.00 and \$6.00.

All Winter Shoes of the very best makes.

MEN'S HATS.

The advance styles in Derbys are here, ahead of time as usual. Of course we save you something.

Derbys.....\$1.99, \$2.25, \$2.50

Alpines.....\$1.99 to \$2.00

Silk Hats.....\$2.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Colored Business

Shirts are to be the favorite this spring.

THREE HELPFUL HINTS.

At 59c., Percale Shirts, with two starched collars and two pairs of cuffs.

At 79c., finest Percales; no collars; two pairs starched cuffs.

At 98c., Woven Madras; cuffs attached or detached.

TO STICK THINGS USE

MAJORS CEMENT

CHEAP, QUICK AND CERTAIN.

Repairs Chimneys, Glazeware, Moorscreens, Bricks, to put on cloth, corn and onion plaster, to hold a bandage on a wound or sore finger.

Major's Cement is a liquid